

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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Administrative Staff of Rasa Mine Complex

1. The Rasa mines, composed of the Rasa, Labin, Sternaz and Pican mines, all in operation, are subordinate to a central directorate with headquarters at Rasa. The following individuals are members of the directorate:

a. Director:

Saina (fnu)

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b. Chief Engineer:

Ivo Trampus

c. Chief of Technical Bureau:

Rodolfo Ascian

d. Chief of Plans and Labor Office:

Ivan Kerme

e. Chief of Personnel Office

Angelo Verbanaz

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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- f. Chief of Electrotechnical Bureau: Ivo Zalar 25X1  
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- g. Officials of the Administrative Office, which is broken down into the two following sections:
- (1) Chief of Business Accounts Office: Dr. Culic (fnu); and
- (2) Chief of Payroll Office: Identity unknown 25X1

Administrative Staff of the Rasa Mine

2. The following individuals have been identified as members of the administrative staff and heads of various sections at the Rasa mine:

- a. Director: Engineer Boris Comaz 25X1
- b. Deputy Director: Engineer Zebre (fnu)
- c. Chief of Surveying Office: Unidentified. The following individuals are attached to this office:
- (1) Two assistant surveyors in charge of the mine work, namely:
- (a) Eugenio Chervatin 25X1
- (b) Rado Zavrasch
- (2) Two draftsmen, described as follows:
- (a) Aldo Cangiani 25X1
- (b) Gino Gobbo
- (3) Eight "Poslovodi" (work squad leaders or supervisors), each of whom has his own private office. These supervisors or inspectors are assisted by a head foreman for each of the three work shifts at the mines, and a varying number of assistant foremen or watchmen, generally two or three persons for each of the shifts.

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Sections and Section Heads

3. There are eight different sections at the Rasa mine. These sections and their respective heads have been described as follows:
  - a. Three production sections concerned with the extraction of coal:
    - (1) Section 1, directed by "Poslovod" Luigi Vladistovic;
    - (2) Section 2, directed by "Poslovod" [redacted] 25X1
    - (3) Section 3, directed by Dinco Bambic [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] 25X1
  - b. Section 4, concerned with the location and exploration of new veins and the excavation of new tunnels, is under the direction of "Poslovod" Domenico Nappic;
  - c. Section 5 (electrotechnical section), responsible for plant lighting and for supplying motive power to the mines, is under the direction of "Poslovod" Schergo Cripparic [redacted] 25X1
  - d. Section 6 (traction section), responsible for the maintenance of the single-gauge railways, locomotives and railroad cars used in loading and transporting the extracted coal, is under the direction of "Poslovod" Antonio Zuppic, [redacted] 25X1
  - e. Section 7 (security section), responsible for enforcement of fire and explosion protective and preventive measures, is directed by "Poslovod" Baric (fnu) [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] 25X1
  - f. Section 8 (mine section), concerned with the blasting of new tunnels to facilitate coal extraction, is under the direction of "Poslovod" Domenico Millevoi, [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] 25X1

Workers and Work Shifts

4. The Rasa mines operate three work shifts daily; two of these are 8-hour shifts and the third a 7-hour shift. The 7-hour shift is a night shift. Altogether there are some 3,210 miners employed in the four groups of Rasa mines. These miners are distributed as follows:
  - a. 1,350 men at the Rasa mine;
  - b. 1,300 miners at the Labin mine;
  - c. 500 miners at the Pican mine. This mine is presently being enlarged and will be able to employ some 1,000 more miners; and
  - d. 60 miners at the Sternaz mine. The men employed at the Sternaz mine (which is practically exhausted) are all prisoners who have been sentenced to hard labor. These men are guarded by members of the military.

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Production

5. The total coal production from the Rasa mines has declined slightly since 1949 for the following reasons:
  - a. Decrease in coal exports [redacted]
  - b. Worn out mining equipment such as pneumatic hammers and drills, which need to be replaced;
  - c. Some exhaustion of coal veins at the Rasa mines;
  - d. Expansion presently underway at the Pican mine has slowed down extraction.
6. According to plan, the annual coal production at the Rasa mines is expected to amount to 1,000,000 tons annually as soon as the work of expansion has been completed at the Pican mine (possibly by autumn 1952). The annual overall production of coal at the Rasa mines as of July 1952 was approximately 77,000 tons, extracted as follows:
  - a. 320,000 tons from the Rasa mine;
  - b. 300,000 tons from the Labin mine;
  - c. 120,000 tons from the Pican mine; and
  - d. 30,000 tons from the Sternaz mine.
7. Coal extracted from the Rasa mines is transported to Stalijs for washing, and from there it is transported to its final destination. Only a limited quantity of the coal extracted from the Rasa mines is presently exported [redacted] 30 per cent of the total extraction is utilized by the Yugoslav railways, which formerly burned cheap lignite. It is expected that the railways will utilize an increasing amount of coal in the future.

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Raw Materials

8. The Rasa mines require approximately 1,000 cubic meters of lumber per month for mine props. This lumber, generally of inferior quality, is brought to the Rasa area either by sea from the port of Ploce or by rail from Vodnjan. It is then delivered to the mines by twelve trucks which are kept in garages at Labin. During the first quarter of 1952 there was a shortage of lumber and measures were taken by the mine authorities to economize on its use.

Electric Power

9. Electric power is furnished to the Rasa mines from Matulje through electric plants in Soca. During autumn 1951, the Rasa mines were forced to operate for a period of about one week on a limited supply of electric power. [redacted]

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25X1Loading and Transportation Equipment at the Rasa Mines

10. The coal extracted from the Rasa mines is transported by single-gauge railway to the washers at Stalijs. This railway connects all of the mines to each other and with the washers at Stalijs. All of the locomotives, railroad cars, loading

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platforms and other loading equipment at the mines formerly belonged to the Italians. About two-thirds of the loading equipment was damaged or destroyed during World War II, while the remaining third is outmoded or worn out. Altogether the Rasa mine has at its disposal eight electric powered locomotives (these are the best and most powerful); four fuel powered locomotives and about 1,000 coal cars. [redacted] the rolling stock at the disposal of the other three mines [redacted] is also old and outmoded. From the washers at Stalijs, the coal is transported, almost in its entirety, to its destination by coal barges. Until the completion of the Poljana - Stalijs Railway, some of the coal was transported to the Vodnjan railroad station by truck. Now, the coal is loaded into railway cars at the Stalijs washers. Only about 10 per cent of the entire coal output is transported by rail, the remainder being transported by sea from the port of Ploce.

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11. The Rasa mines have a number of trucks and buses, which have been located and described as follows:

- a. A main garage, located in an area between Vines and Labin. This garage houses some 15 buses, [redacted] which are used for transport of miners. The buses are old and constantly require repairs. Also housed here are 12 trucks, most of them [redacted] in very poor condition. The tires on the trucks and buses are worn nearly to the point of unserviceability. [redacted]

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- b. A garage at Krapan, which houses three trucks; and

- c. A garage at Rasa which houses two trucks.

#### New Equipment at the Mines

12. Ivo Trampus, Chief Engineer of the Rasa mines, was [redacted] negotiating for the purchase of technical equipment and materials required for the efficient operation of the mines. The following new equipment has arrived recently at the mines:

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- a. Three 400 meter long steel cables, [redacted] These have already been installed to replace the old, outmoded [redacted] cables and are presently in operation;

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- b. Approximately 50 pneumatic hammers [redacted]

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- c. One [redacted] generator.

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#### Security Measures and Working Conditions

13. Entrances to the mines are guarded by militiamen who frequently search the mine personnel. The mine personnel do not participate in the profits. At the present time no new miners are being hired, instead if a miner fails to achieve the fixed work quota, he is dismissed.

#### Salaries and Wages

14. Until 1 April 1952, there was no great difference between the salaries received by mine officials, "Poslovodi" and clerical employees. The salaries ranged from a minimum of 12,000 dinars per month to 19,000 dinars per month. The wages

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of the miners ranged as follows:

	<u>Underground</u>	<u>Above Ground</u>
a. Diggers	12,000 dinars per month	
b. Charge-setters	12,000 dinars per month	
c. Drivers	7,000 - 9,000 dinars per month	reduced
d. Loaders	7,000 - 9,000 dinars per month	by
e. Electricians	9,000 - 12,000 dinars per month	about
f. Mechanics	9,000 - 12,000 dinars per month	35%
g. Masons	9,000 - 12,000 dinars per month	
h. Machinists	9,000 - 12,000 dinars per month	

15. On 1 April 1952, salaries and wages of mine personnel were increased. Miners and workers were given an increase of approximately 1,000 dinars per month, while administrative personnel are now paid as follows:

- a. Directors: . . . . . 19,000 - 30,000 dinars per month;
- b. Bureau and department heads: . . . 17,000 - 27,000 dinars per month;
- c. Administrative staff members . . . 17,000 - 27,000 dinars per month;
- d. Bureau heads . . . . . 16,000 - 22,000 dinars per month;
- e. "Poslovodi" . . . . . 12,000 - 15,000 dinars per month.

16. Although members of the administrative staff, office and clerical employees, and "poslovodi" receive a fixed monthly salary, the rest of the mine workers are paid for the number of days they actually work, their wages being calculated on the basis of 26 work days per month. A day's wage is deducted from the miner's pay if he is absent for illness or other acceptable reasons. Twenty per cent of a miner's wages is paid to him in coupons which may be used for the purchase of shoes, utensils and various articles at prices established by the Yugoslav government.

#### Union Organization

17. A certain percentage of the wages and salaries of mine workers and personnel is paid into a mine union fund which is drawn upon for the treatment of illnesses and accidents to miners or members of their families. Any miner who is injured in his work is sent to the mine union emergency center for treatment. Miners or members of their families are given gratuitous treatment for illnesses at a clinic operated by the mine union. Physicians attached to the emergency center and the clinic are for the most part general practitioners.

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18. The Rasa mines operate a dining hall for mine workers and members of their families. Charges are 3,400 dinars for 60 meals, which generally are made up of a large portion of soup, a small portion of meat, potatoes or some other vegetable, and a salad.
19. A nursery school or kindergarten for the children of miners is operated by the Rasa mines. Children between the ages of three and seven are admitted to the school for a fee of 780 dinars per month. Hours are from 8:00 to 2:00 p.m. The children are given breakfast at 8:30 in the morning and a light lunch at noon.
20. Summer vacation camps for miners are operated by the Rasa mines union. Prior to 1949, admittance to such camps was gratuitous. The charge for admittance at the present time is 200 dinars per day for mine workers and approximately 400 dinars per day for family members.
21. A hospital for Rasa mine workers and family members is located at Rabac. The work of expansion of this hospital was completed during 1951. The most prevalent disease among miners and their families is tuberculosis. This is very difficult to cure because of lack of antibiotics. There was an epidemic of typhus in 1950, and there are a few cases of malaria.
22. The Rasa mines operate a cooperative enterprise where foods and goods are sold to miners and their families at prices fixed by the Yugoslav government. These prices are lower than those asked elsewhere. The following is a list of foods and miscellaneous articles offered for sale at the Rasa mines cooperative enterprise at prices established by the state:

Foods

Bread . . . . . 42 dinars per kilogram;

Beef (cow beef) . . . . . 175 dinars per kilogram;

Macaroni . . . . . 110 dinars per kilogram (medium grade quality);

Rice . . . . . 320 - 360 dinars per kilogram (second grade quality);

Sugar . . . . . 155 dinars per kilogram;

Butter . . . . . 420 - 580 dinars per kilogram (second grade and of inferior quality);

Margarine . . . . . 170 dinars per kilogram;

Lard and fats . . . . . 200 dinars per kilogram;

Cotton seed oil . . . . . 200 dinars per kilogram;

Wine . . . . . 100 - 120 dinars per liter;

Chocolate . . . . . 900 dinars per kilogram;

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Marmalade . . . . . 175 - 195 dinars per kilogram;  
 Fruit: . . . . . almost impossible to obtain and very expensive  
     1 orange . . . . . 80 dinars;  
     1 lemon . . . . . 60 dinars;  
 White flour . . . . . 76 dinars per kilogram (actually a mixture  
     of flours);  
 Corn flour . . . . . 27 dinars per kilogram;  
 Maize . . . . . 20 dinars per kilogram;  
 Pepper . . . . . 380 dinars per kilogram;  
 Salami . . . . . 1,200 dinars per kilogram;  
 Ham . . . . . 1,800 dinars per kilogram;  
 Cheese . . . . . 400 dinars per kilogram;  
 Cheese (for grating) . . . . . 1,200 dinars per kilogram.  
Miscellaneous articles  
 Yard goods (partly wool) . . . . . 5,000 dinars per meter;  
 Cotton raincoats . . . . . 50,000 dinars apiece;  
 "Bianchi" model bicycles . . . . . 36,000 dinars apiece.

Food items are rather scarce and are insufficient to meet the demand of the mine workers in the area. However, the food situation of the miners is much better than that of other Yugoslav workers, since the government tries to favor them for political reasons.

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